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From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, Oct. 13.

God in our Affairs.

The predominant feeling as to the result of the recent elections in this and other States has impressed us with sincere and profound thankfulness to God. The exultation which a mere party triumph might inspire at another time and under ordinary circumstances, gives way to the calmer and better sentiment which arises out of a conviction that Divine mercy has at last interposed in the deliverance of our government and people. In the darkest hour of the last dreary six years of political strife and trouble through which it has passed, we never could believe that Providence would suffer this Republic to be altogether destroyed, even by its own folly and wickedness, but that, in due season, the scales would be removed from the eyes of the people, so that they might, in time, retrace their steps and save their imperiled liberties. Under this sort of direction only can the voice of the people ever be the voice of God. It may be that popular suffrage in the affairs of nations is seldom effectually controlled by supernatural inspiration, but it certainly cannot be either unreasonable or irreverent to suppose that such influence is exerted whenever the destinies of a great Christian Empire, providentially founded, are rescued from evident and imminent ruin by a sudden, overwhelming, and otherwise hardly intelligible revolution in public feeling and opinion. The work may be accomplished through human means; but we may, nevertheless, believe that, in such crises—

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

Let us, then, in the solemn belief that God has come to our aid in our long and almost desperate struggle for right, and truth, and justice, and Constitutional government, against as formidable a conspiracy of wicked agencies as ever threatened a people with ruin, thank the All-wise and Merciful Ruler of Heaven and Earth for the victory He has vouchsafed us.

The above sentiments of devout gratitude to God for what seems to be a turning away of His wrath from us, is eminently becoming as it is an expression of the feelings of the thoughtful people of this section of the country. We have had no voice

in public affairs since the war. We have been debarred all participation in them except to submit to terms offered us. We have seen and felt for years that the country was tending to ruin, but could do nothing to avert it. Just when we had almost given up all as lost, God, in his mercy, saw fit to rekindle hope by presenting a sign in the North of His overruling Providence! It is enough. Let all continue to trust Him, and He will, in due time, fill the whole land with thanks and praise.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN Hatred of the President.

The bitterness of the Radical Republicans towards the President can be attributed to nothing but party spirit, carried to the extreme of insanity. If Mr. Johnson had usurped one-thousandth part of the power that has been admittedly usurped by Congress, he might deserve impeachment. But with what decency, with what justice, with what consistency can Congress impeach and try him? Congress is steeped to the lips in corruption, in extravagance, in usurpation of ungranted powers, and every outrage included in the Constitutional phrase of "high crimes and misdemeanors." With what sort of reason, therefore, can they accuse and judge the Chief Magistrate of the nation? Shall the faithless arraign the faithful; the guilty try the innocent? Certainly not, if the people are rightly attentive to the principles of justice and to their own dignity and interests. And yet the Radical Republican speakers everywhere are saying, that, when Congress meets, they will impeach and depose the President, put Ben Wade in his place, and then "run the machine," as they call administering the Government, just as they please. A certain General Logan, out West, says that Mr. Johnson "ought to be impeached, and hurled from the White House, as the devil was hurled over the battlements of heaven." And Mr. Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Radical "Rump" Congress, told the people of Ohio, a few days since, in a public speech he made, that he and his party in Congress mean to impeach the President, & "make him dance on air." Was there ever more revolutionary language, or more audacious threats used by the Jacobins of Paris during the horrors of the French Saturnalia of 1793, when, as Byron expresses it—

"France got drunk on blood to vomit crime."

Phil. Sund. Mer.

IN THE FORTIETH CONGRESS, soon to meet, and whose session is to be continuous for its entire term, ten States will be unrepresented, and the rest of them misrepresented. A Congress that represents nothing and nobody, can hardly be entitled to or receive much respect. Its constituencies, outside of half a dozen small States, are conservative men of the day, and are looking to the interests of their own day and generation. They have not the slightest sympathy with the negro sentimentalism of Sumner, nor the vindictiveness of Stevens. They are determined that this Union shall be restored and preserved. They know that this cannot be done by any power except their own. This Congress is a mere excrescence upon the body politic. It has no element of nationality in it. It deals with interests and usurpations that are "outside of the Constitution."

Still, however, the Radical leaders and their organs represent that they are undismayed, and not even discouraged, and intend to pursue their programme as lately promulgated by them in the canvass preceding the elections. They cannot adapt their ideas or measures to the practical views of the people. Fanaticism and

despotism are the foes to reason and republicanism.

The people of this country are weary of the prolonged interval of disunion, and have arisen for the purpose of rescuing the nation from impending anarchy.

The Radical Congress, from the first, at its preliminary caucus, indecently, and in advance of the President's message, proclaimed its supremacy in the Government. It has ever since usurped all the powers of the Federal Government, threatening to overthrow both the Executive and the Judiciary. From the beginning, they have resorted to military force for the accomplishment of their purpose, in utter neglect and defiance of the sentiments and wishes and interests of the people of this country.

The Radicals will concede nothing. They have learned nothing. They have appealed to force. The Speaker of the House threatens force. We shall see.

Nat. Intel. Oct. 15.

WHAT IT MEANS.

To the Radicals, the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, is the handwriting upon the wall, which reads:—"Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." You have had supreme power for six years, and you have so multiplied corruption and fanaticism and crime in high places and low places, that the majority can and will no longer trust you.

To the Democrats, it is significant of the future, in the sober, second thought, which is the only hope of Republics, and which sooner or later arrests the wrong doer. We must remember that our ranks are being recruited from that class of Republicans who have become offended with the speculations of years past, who are disgusted with the attempt to give the ballot to the negro, who feel outraged with the disfranchisement of thousands of white men, and who will no longer tolerate disunion and disorder for the sake of party. As we sow, so shall we reap. If, with us, country, Government, Constitutional Liberty, capacity and integrity are uppermost, no power on earth can prevent the overthrow of the Destructives, who for so many years have deceived the people and controlled the Government. Therefore let us look to our nominations and our platforms, and stand fast in the faith of the fathers. The nearer we get to them the nearer we shall be to the principles of free Government.

To the Country at Large, its commerce, its trade, its general business, its credit and its good name, the elections are full of hope. Give to the Conservative men of the country power again, and they will hasten the day of specie payments, of stable trade, and assure the revival of good feeling among all classes and conditions of people.

The Southern People can see in these elections reasons for patience, hope, and faith in the future. The moral sense of the thoughtful men is shocked by the spectacle of placing the Ballot in the hands of seven hundred and fifty thousand ignorant negroes, the great body of them slaves, but two or three years since. The same moral sense is also shocked by the spectacle of taking the Ballot from tens of thousands of white men in one third of the States and making them even the inferiors, politically, of those who so recently were their slaves.

All honor to Connecticut for her town elections; to Pennsylvania for an honest, faithful, capable, constitutional Judiciary; to Ohio for the manly stand of her people in behalf of the Anglo-Saxon race; to Indiana and Iowa, for the splendid gains of the people in the cause of Truth and Justice, wherever they have had the opportunity to speak. California and Maine, Stars of the East and West, have found a reflection of undimmed glory along the Alleghenies and East of the Rocky Mountains. New York speaks next, and if Excelsior is her true motto, let her prove that, though many have done well, she will excel them all.—N. Y. Express.

A Sad Sight.—Two women, white, were seen drinking and staggering in their revelling on our streets to day. A sad spectacle, it should be, to the passer by. Alas, in these times, we fear it is not so much regarded. Poor fallen woman, when once her feet give way, the very angels seem loth to support her and she falls down, down, into the loathsome pit, to mingle her cries with the damned that dwell in the chamber of death.—Wilmington Star.

THE SALISBURY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 18, 1867.

J. J. STEWART, Editor.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.—We notice that some apparent change has taken place in Virginia with respect to the policy of voting for a Convention. Some of the leading papers which have up to this time urged upon the people to vote for a convention, have recently come out in opposition to the measure. These, however, have never favored the convention policy on the ground of sound statesmanship and legal justice, but of expediency, or rather necessity. In other words, all regarded the measure as highly impolitic, injudicious, and dangerous in its effects, but the South having no alternative, no hope, in their opinion, and in fact, of extricating herself from the anomalous state in which she was placed by the unprecedented and illegitimate acts of reconstruction, they thought it better that she should conform, as far as may be, to the exactions of Congress, and put their trust in the returning reason and good sense of the Northern people. On no other grounds could they justify the illadvised measure. They saw no hope but in submission to the stern decrees of Congress. But since the triumphs of Conservative principles, in the States of the North where elections have been held, show an evident disposition on the part of the Northern people to repudiate the reckless policy of Congressional reconstruction and usurpation, they believe that the people of the South would be fully justified in going against State Conventions, and thus ward off the unforeseen dangers and evil consequences the measure involves.

But the Virginia press is not alone in its opposition to State conventions. The ablest men in the South have opposed them, from the beginning, on higher grounds. The almost universally admitted unconstitutionality of the Congressional acts, dictating the terms and manner of procedure with respect to the conventions, not to allude to the evil results to the whole Southern people, are deemed sufficient cause to induce the people to vote against them.

Individually, we are opposed to a convention, and now think we shall vote, no convention; but we shall not undertake to advise the readers of the *Banner* what action to take in the matter. Wiser men have spoken, hear them.

Ex-Governor W. A. Graham, whose recent letter addressed to the managers of the Conservative mass meeting at Raleigh, we have read with much gratification, takes decided grounds against a convention. We shall publish the letter in our next issue, and put our trust in the good sense of the great masses of our people, as to what course they shall pursue in the matter.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE—THE RADICALS MUST COME OUT AGAINST IT.

The Philadelphia *Age*, makes the following striking comments upon the probable results of the elections:

"What will Congress do about negro suffrage, which anti-slavery Ohio has repudiated? Such leaders as Sumner and Wilson are pledged to compulsory negro suffrage by the action of Congress. They dare not abandon it, and they dare not urge it. They dare not give it up because of fanaticism at home. They dare not urge it, for not merely does such urgency involve certain defeat at the Presidential election, but a nearer peril still. For no one imagines, after such a direct popular judgment as in Ohio, Kentucky and Maryland and Pennsylvania and New Jersey that New York would tolerate it. It would be resisted to any extent. Nor is this all. Rejecting negro suffrage as the North has done—for Ohio is the North—with what show of justice or decency can it be enforced on the desolated and conquered South. If, as the Radical papers now pretend, the result of the election has been to raise local prejudice against unoffending negroes, does any one imagine that northern representation from Ohio, for instance, will tolerate negro contact on terms of equality in the halls of Congress. Negro suffrage, negro representation, and negro equality, met their doom in Ohio last Tuesday, and with it, we repeat, was the doom of that great despotism which for seven years of blood and ruin and corruption has dominated in this afflicted country."

FORNEY'S NEW PROGRAMME.

Congress must apply the remedy, either by a new amendment of the Constitution, or by a law framed in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, granting universal suffrage so far as all national questions are concerned. This could be done safely and it should be done promptly. But Congress can save Maryland and Delaware, and possibly Kentucky, from the savage and revengeful rule of returned rebels without an amendment of the National Constitution, and it will be criminally derelict if it does not do so directly after its meeting in November.

THE SOUTHERN FUTURE.

The New York *Times* has a long editorial under the title of "The Southern Future," from which we copy the closing remarks, as follows:

The Southern people have the raw material and provisions for cotton manufacture. They have thousands of women and children who were subsisted last year on Federal rations. They must have there a pauper system or a labor system—poor-houses or factories. To those impoverished people, in great part of our own color, may be added the colored women and children who are to be educated. They are not disposed, we are told, to go into the cotton field; what is to prevent their becoming operators in a cotton mill? Nothing of that hereditary hostility to manufacture which John Randolph says he would "go half a mile out of his way to kick a sheep," could restrain cotton manufacture. Emancipation has given the South a far greater home demand for manufactures than under the slave system. Then the planter clad his slaves in coarse garments. The average cost of outlay was perhaps twenty-five dollars per annum in dry goods, groceries, medicines and utensils. The freedman now provides for himself. He wears more clothes and of better quality. He buys more groceries. He even adds a watch and jewelry to his purchases. As a consequence he expends an average of perhaps \$100 each on his family.

There is five times as much expended in merchandise as before. Four times as much of the cotton money goes to the merchant and manufacturer as before. It is a home demand and a home market, and very few people in the world scorn or delay to employ it. Indeed, the necessity of combining the products of the plow and spindle with as little intermediate agency as possible will ultimately transfer some of the mills of the Merrimac to the waterfalls—possible to the coal yards—of the Southern States and cities. If those who now inhabit the country will not employ these extraordinary advantages others will come. The future of the South is then within its own control. But it is proper to say that if this region should be permitted to relapse into non production by its present population, they will be succeeded, as the Indians have been, by those who will realize its vast capacities. Like the inactive Steward who hid the talents confided to him the treasures of the South must inevitably fall into the hands that will appreciate and make them available.

The President's Views of the Political Situation—General Schofield Gets the Benefit of them.

On Saturday last a very large number of gentlemen and quite a number of ladies called upon the President—many to pay their respects. Among those who called on official business was Major General Schofield. A gentleman who had no official business with the President, but who, as a "Conservative Republican," merely made a friendly call, informs us that he found Mr. Johnson in a very agreeable mood. He discoursed quite freely upon the political situation. He did not seem to be surprised by the result of the recent elections. He referred to the fact that in several of his printed speeches he had said that the people would in good time teach their public servants in the right way; that the people could be trusted, &c. "They often exhibit more wisdom," he remarked, "than presidents, congresses, or conventions." His attention was called to an analysis of the recent election in Ohio, where two great parties presented each its ticket. The people looked at them both discriminately, and took the soldier standard bearer, (Hayes) of the Republican party—thus seemingly rebuking the Democrats for nominating a Valadigham man like Thurman, instead of a soldier, and accepted and elected the Legislature of the Democratic and Conservative party, to prevent the re-election of a Radical like Mr. Wade, thus repudiating the two extremes in politics; and then, at the same election, they buried the disturbing question of negro equality beneath a majority of 50,000 votes. The President listened to this statement, and said:

"It is a remarkable fact. It is the logic of events. It is the true lesson of the election. And what makes the fact still more remarkable is that this wonderful discrimination was made by the people themselves at the polls, and that these extraordinary results were obtained in the face of the misrepresentations that were constantly made in the press and upon the stump, and furthermore, that the government of the State was in the hands of the Radicals, and the treasure of their wealthy men was poured out like water to aid them in carrying the State. The people have conquered in spite of these appliances, and have pointed out the right way for others, disregarding the two dangerous extremes, and taking the safe, high, conservative ground as laid down in the August Philadelphia Convention of 1866 upon the Constitution, for the preservation of the States, and in favor of pure loyalty and a united and free country."

During this conversation, a very brief synopsis of which we have given, the President remarked that he thought the lesson taught by the people of Ohio, as indicated above, was correct, and he had been and should be guided by it. He said the thousand and one reports set afloat about what he was about to do in re-organizing his Cabinet were unauthorized and untrue. Whatever he did in that direction would be the subject of careful thought and for the best interests of the public good so far as it was in his power to reach such a result.

We give the above statement, with the consent of the gentleman who held the conversation with the President as a matter of interesting news.

National Republican.

THE CABINET.

There is good authority for the statement that President Johnson announced his determination to make a sweeping change in his Cabinet yesterday. His remarks on this subject referred particularly to Secretary McCulloch, whose portfolio, it is understood, will be tendered to Hon. Erasmus Corning, of New York. This change will, of course, compel the retirement of Secretary Seward, for whose position there are a thousand and one applicants, Jere. Black and ex-Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, being in the lead. The name of Reverdy Johnson has also been mentioned. It is undoubtedly the intention of the Administration to reward the Pennsylvania Democracy, and he cannot do it in a more satisfactory manner to them than by placing one of the two first mentioned gentlemen in his Cabinet. Secretary Stanton's removal leaves a vacancy, which Pennsylvania will claim, and the result of the election will undoubtedly be accepted as an endorsement of that claim. The Conservatives of the West are urging Gen. Frank Blair, of Missouri, and Gen. Tom. Ewing, Sr. of Ohio, for the War Office, or ex-Indian Commissioner Bogy, for the Interior Department, with some chance of success for one of their candidates, but which one it is not safe to predict. It is known that the New York Democracy, combined with the Jere. Black clique, arranged a programme some time since, to which the President partially agreed, of a disruption of the Cabinet after the November elections, which will now be carried out sooner than was anticipated, as they think there is no longer any necessity for further delay. Aside from this fact, and the announcement made by the President above mentioned, nothing regarding Cabinet affairs can be asserted positively. — *Washington Chronicle*.

LATEST NEWS.

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 15, M.—There are 130 military, and many Treasury officers here and elsewhere, awaiting the subsidence of the yellow fever, to proceed to duty in the 5th Military District.

The three per cent certificates issued in redemption of compound interest notes cannot be used as a National Revenue. Mutilated National Bank notes must be redeemed at the respective banks.

A resolution has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature, favoring Grant's nomination and the abolition of the Cotton tax.

The Democrats gain three State Senators in Iowa, and 10,000 votes. The Republican majority is 20,000.

No Cabinet changes will take place unless the Secretaries peremptorily resign, which is improbable until after the New York elections.

A special to the *Tribune* says that the largest cotton claimant is a former New York Bank President, who went South at the beginning of the rebellion, with a large sum of money. He claims 900 bales of cotton captured by Sherman at Savannah, which the Treasury refuses to allow.

Washington, Aug. 15, P. M.—A dispatch from Harrisburg says that Sharpswood's majority is 741.

Revenue to-day, \$231,000.

Postmaster General Randall has purchased a site for a new Post Office in Boston.

Gen. Beauregard had an interview with Gen. Grant to-day.

Gen's Ord and Pope are expected here to-morrow.

Gen. Grant, in a conversation regarding the Southern Railroad, expressed himself to the effect that they have been managed with energy, and that the inability to pay their indebtedness to the Government arises from causes beyond the control of the managers. He favors the extension of the time in all cases.

Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, Oct. 15, P. M.—The interments from the yellow fever for the day ending at 6 o'clock this morning were 39.

Memphis, Oct. 15, P. M.—The fever is abating, and the excitement is subsiding. There were 24 new cases and 7 deaths to noon to-day. The fever is of a mild type.

Galveston, Oct. 15, P. M.—Only two new cases of fever appeared yesterday, and four interments within the last 48 hours.

Maryland Militia.

Baltimore, October, 15, P. M.—Governor Swann reviewed the Militia, 6,000 in line, to-day, which passed off without an unpleasant incident.

Ohio Election.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The *Herald* contains the following:

ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTION.

At the election for Congressmen in Ohio last year the Republican carried 16 out of the 19 districts in the State. The Democrats elected their candidates in the 5th, twelfth and thirteenth districts. The latter by a majority of 271, which Columbus Delano is now contesting.

At the election on the 8th inst., the Democrats carried 12 out of the 19 districts, and came within a hundred of carrying 2 or 3 others. In the two districts carried by them last year, and not contested, their majorities increased from 2,652 to 5,264 in the fifth district, and from 3,210 to 6,002 in the twelfth district; while in the 13th district, which is being contested, the Democratic majority is increased from 271 to 1,819.

In every Republican district the majorities are cut down immensely. In the 7th District, which gave Shellabarger 2,171 majority last year, the Radicals escaped with a bare majority of 85 at the recent election, while in the 8th district, the majority was reduced from 1,852 to 62.

In the 2nd district the radical candidate was defeated by nearly 1,000 votes. Gen. Cary, his successful opponent, although personally in favor of negro suffrage, is opposed to forcing it upon any State, and pledges himself to the Democracy to oppose any measure looking to the passage of a bill by Congress, enfranchising the blacks, either in the North or in the South. He may therefore be regarded as an opponent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

The most significant feature about these districts is the revolution in the 10th. This is represented by J. M. Ashley, the member of Congress who brought in articles of impeachment against the President. As will be seen, the Republican loss is 2,040, giving the Democrats a majority of 124 in the district.

Washington News.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Col. Gilbert, who is implicated in destroying an Arkansas printing office, has been fined \$2,000, and reduced to a Captain, taking rank at the foot of the list.

The New York *Times* concludes an editorial thus: "But we are inclined to think that the Northern States will not surrender their own rights quite so complacently as they have consented to the overthrow of those of the South."

Foreign News.

London, Oct. 16.—Great activity prevails in the Tontin naval arsenal. Garibaldi has issued another address, urging the Italian nation to arms.

Masina has issued a manifesto urging the patriots of Rome to rise in protection of the Republic. If pressed the Pope will take refuge in Bavaria.

Skirmishing in the Papal territory continues, reports of which are conflicting, both sides claiming advantages, no very important conflict has occurred at Minatti.

Garibaldi has driven the Papal troops into Monte Maggiore.

Three hundred Garibaldians who blocked up the road to Monte Liberate, have been driven away.

WHY WE WERE DEFEATED.

For some weeks we shall have copious and various explanations of the causes that have led to the defeat of the Republicans in Pennsylvania and the loss of the constitutional amendment in Ohio. The only reason we feel inclined to give is that we had not votes enough.

Radical Paper.

Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, Oct. 12, P. M.—Interments from the fever, for the day, to 6 this morning, were 46.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

Howard Association Reports, for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Errors, Abuses and diseases which destroy the manly powers and create impediments to Marriage, with, sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOGGENTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Sep. 27, 1867.

200-3mo

A New Medical Dispensation.

The dark ages of medication now draw to a close. Two great specifics are superseding all the stereotyped and hackneyed nostrums of the age. Dr. Maggell's Pills and Salve by their extraordinary cures, have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies upon which they have so long blindly depended. Maggell's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen or the score and of which every box taken begets an absolute necessity for another! One, or at most, two or three of Maggell's Pills, suffice to place the bowels in good condition, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant.

There is no gripping and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored and regulated. If the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disintegrating power of Maggell's Salve. Invalids who are wise enough to try these pure and powerful vegetable preparations will infallibly recommend them, discharging as comparatively valueless every other pill and salve in existence. In fact, it will be found that Maggell's Biliary Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Maggell's Salve is infallible.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!!—All parties are warned against purchasing any of MAGGELL'S PILLS or SALVE unless the name of J. HAZEN, Proprietor, in addition to the name of J. Maggell is in the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot. All others are Counterfeits.

Feb. 13, 1867.

A lad who had lately gone to service, had a salad served up to dinner every day for a week, ran away, and when asked why he left his place, he replied, "They made me 'yeat grass 'ith' summer, and I wur afraid they'd make me 'yeat hay 'ith' winter, and I could no' stand that, so I wur off."

Panic-Struck Beauty.

It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to any woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant *Sosodon*, while the teeth are still sound, make that discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress.

MARRIED:

October 10th, at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. LAWSON G. HOLSWORTH, and Miss MARY A., daughter of Zachariah Lyerly, Esq.

October 16th, in Cabarrus Co., by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. ALLISON BOST, and Miss MARY C., daughter of Moses Klatts, Esq.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New GOODS New GOODS!

Cheaper than Ever.

We have received our entire new Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which is larger and much more complete than heretofore, consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS,

Drugs and Medicines,

Groceries, of all Kinds,

Coach and Saddle Trimmings,

IRON & STEEL,

In Great Abundance.

Sole and Upper Leather,

Bagging, Rope and Twine,

OILS, PAINTS, AND DYES.

Yankee Notions of all kinds; Glass of all sizes;

Best Anch. Brand BOLTING CLOTHS,

YARNS & SHEETINGS

At Wholesale and Retail,

All of which was bought for cash, and will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, as cheap, as the cheapest.

McCUBBINS, FOSTER & CO.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 18, 1867. 209-1f

Blum's Almanac For 1868,

FOR SALE.

At the Salisbury

BOOK STORE.

Election Notice.

TOWN SCHOOL Commissioners, (one from each Ward) for the Town, are to be elected on Saturday 19th Oct., instant. The election will take place at Town Hall.

W. J. MILLS,

Oct 11, 1867 tdo Clerk B. C.

J. A. M'CONNAUGHEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

(SUCCESSOR TO M. BROWN.)

SALISBURY, N. C.

SOLICITS consignments of all kinds of Produce, and Merchandise generally.

REFERENCES:

JOHN L. SHAYER, Mayor, D. A. DAVIS, Esq., Wm. MURPHY, Merchant, Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1867.

MOCK & BROWN, Merchants, McCUBBINS, FOSTER & Co., M. L. HOLMES, Esq., [Oct 1867]

Clothing! Clothing!!

CLOTHING!!

"COME ONE, COME ALL"

And Examine my New & Splendid Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, A. F. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of Every Variety.

HAVING paid cash for my Goods I got them cheap, and offer them to the PUBLIC at prices as cheap as the cheapest. Remember the place at the Brick Tenement, on Maine St., formerly occupied by M. BROWN as a BOOK STORE.

To the Gentlemen

of Salisbury, is particular, your early calls are solicited.

A. KAHN.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 11, 1867.

LOCAL.

New Advertisements.—The public attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. McCubbins & Foster, wholesale and retail merchants.

This is the largest firm in our city, old and well established in the confidence and good will of our citizens.

Death of Mr. N. H. Blackwood.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of another of our citizens, Mr. N. H. Blackwood, who died in this city yesterday evening, after a short but very severe attack of typhoid pneumonia.

Mr. Blackwood has been a resident of our city five or six years and by his upright dealing and ceaseless industry had made many warm friends. We believe him to have been a truly good man. He leaves a large family to mourn their irreparable loss.

General Butler has published a letter in reply to friends who want to know if he would make a good candidate for the presidency, holding the views he does on financial and political questions. He says that his hopes or expectations or preference have nothing to do with his political views, and that he would not sacrifice his independence of thought and action to be president ten times over. He declares he will speak his thoughts and views, no matter what the consequences may be. It is said the "old ens" asks to be again received into the democratic church. He must restore all the stolen spoons and go on probation four years as a condition precedent.

A Republican Paper on "The Infidelity of Ohio."

The defeat of equal suffrage in Ohio is a disgrace and humiliation to the Republican party, not only of that State, but the whole country. The petty victory in election the State ticket is small compensation. There are no excuses or palliations to be offered. The Republicans of Ohio have declared that they do not believe in equal suffrage as a right. They are willing to aid in forcing it upon the South, in order to secure loyalty reconstruction and Republican ascendancy in that section, but they deny it to their own colored citizens, because they fell strong enough without their votes. This is the whole case, and there are no means of warding off the derision and contempt it provokes.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

From the National Intelligencer.

RADICAL PROGRAMME.

The second session of the Fortieth Congress will convene in a few weeks, and their various political committees are preparing, it is said, to make such reports as may be thought expedient for the purpose of their party.

The work for the session has already been carved out by the party leaders, who have been busily engaged of late in promulgating the party programme and dictating the order of the performances. The House is to pass immediately a bill regulating impeachments, by which it will be provided that any public officers impeached shall be liable, upon an order of the Senate, to arrest, imprisonment, and suspension from the exercise of official functions. This bill is to be passed, of course, by a two thirds majority in both Houses. The House will then present articles of impeachment, founded upon the allegation that the President is politically opposed to them, and Senator Wade, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, will succeed him.

The Senate is to send the suspended Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, back to the War Office forthwith. Senator Wilson will bring forward his bill to establish negro suffrage by force of arms in all the States; and as nearly every State will resist it, Senator Wilson is to introduce a bill for raising five hundred regiments of black troops to enable President Wade to execute the law.

Several additional bounty bills, appropriating from fifty to four hundred millions each, for the purchase of soldiers' and the influence of bounty agents, will be then passed. The subject of reconstruction will be closely considered, and something attempted to ensure and carry out Senator Wilson's assertion, that seven, eight, or ten of the excluded States shall send Radical Senators and Representatives to Congress, and also support the Radical candidate for the Presidency. Sheridan and Sickles are to be sent back to the posts from which they have been relieved.

This session is to continue till March 4th, 1869; that is, until the new Radical President shall be inaugurated.

Such is the programme of the Radical negroites for the coming session.

Congress, during the last session, wholly misrepresented the views of their constituents. They represent now a meagre and sinking minority of the people of the Northern and organized States. They form but the rump of a Congress, and misrepresent even the portions of the Union from which they were elected. Ten States of the Union they exclude from representation and subject them to their arbitrary rule.

Of course, under these circumstances, they will strike with reckless desperation for supreme power in the Government, "outside of the Constitution." Their leaders are imperative and desperate, and their followers too timid to resist their dictation. Of course, the people will laugh at these pranks, but be ready to put them in strait-jackets when they shall become too mischievous.

DESERTING THE RADICALS.

It is reported that several of those who have heretofore acted or co-operated quietly with the radical party in this place as well as the county, have become so thoroughly disgusted with the proceedings which have been going on for the last few months, and especially of late, among those who lead or are being led in the radical movements, that they have expressed their determination no longer to countenance such doing or to acquiesce in what their sense and judgment tell them can only bring about mischief and evil to both white and colored people; and that this determination is not confined to white people alone.—We do not know that this is so, but it would be strange indeed if it were not so.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

New Firm & New Goods.

A. J. MOCK & CO.,
and **BROWN & CO.,**

HAVE consolidated their Stocks, and will transact business in the Large **NEW BRICK STORE** on Main Street, heretofore occupied by Brown & Co., under the name of

MOCK & BROWN.

They offer great inducements to buyers of Goods, as they keep the largest assortment of Goods in Western North Carolina. Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS

of all classes, from the lowest prices to the finest grades. A large stock of

Ready Made Clothing.

BOOTS & SHOES,

SOLE LEATHER,

GROCERIES & CROCKERY,

HATS & CAPS.

In Ladies **DRESS GOODS** they have a handsome selection and shall continue to receive **NEW STYLES** during the season. Ladies Cloaks and Shawls, of the most fashionable Styles and at most any price.

The best brands of Bolting Cloths in the United States are kept by **MOCK & BROWN.**

An examination of their Stock will convince buyers that Mock & Brown's is the place to make their purchases; they are experienced Merchants and thoroughly posted in goods, and are determined to sell goods at prices to suit the times.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the place for Ladies Dress Goods.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the Store for Ladies Cloaks & Shawls.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the place to buy Ready Made clothing, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather and Groceries &c. &c.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the place to buy Prints, Domestic, and in fact everything you want, except Hardware and Medicines, which they do not keep.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the Cheap STORE.

MOCK & BROWN

Will give you the worth of your money. Call and see **MOCK & BROWN'S**

Polite and accommodating Clerks, Messrs. Allison, Frank Plummer, and Barnhart, they are the boys that sell Goods at low prices.

Mock & Brown pay the highest market prices for Bacon, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rags, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow and Dried fruit of all kinds.

Country Merchants

are respectfully invited to examine our Stock of Goods.

Don't fail to go to **MOCK & BROWN'S** cheap Store, which is crowded daily—and goods going off rapidly at low prices.

MOCK & BROWN,
Wholesale & Retail Merchants.
Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9, 1867

POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary

Steam Engines & Boilers,

Steam Fire Engines, Leffel's Patent American Double Turbine Water-Wheel, Saw Mills, Mining Machinery, Portable Grist Mills,

ROBERTS' BURR REGULATOR,

Flouring mill machinery, shafting, pulleys and hangers.
April 19, 1867. no32 6mo.

OWNERS OF WATER POWER

Should use the celebrated
Leffel Turbine Water-wheel.
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
Send for a circular.
April 19, 1867. no32 6mo

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. CO.,
Petersburg, Va., Sep. 23, 1867.



GREAT THROUGH FREIGHT ROUTE

THE PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD has been completed to the Steamers' Wharf on the Appomattox River, thereby avoiding all drayage through the city.

Connections and other arrangements have been made at Weldon with the Wilmington and Weldon and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads and their connections, viz: North Carolina Railroad to Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad to Columbia, S. C.; Wilmington and Manchester and North East, N. C. Railroad to Charleston, S. C.; Cheraw and Darlington Railroad to Cheraw, S. C.; and Western North Carolina Railroad to Morganton, N. C., embracing the following named stations on the North Carolina roads:

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad—Halifax, Enfield, Whitaker's Battleboro, Joyner's Wilson, Black Creek, Nahunta, Goldsboro, Bekeville, Everettsville, Dudley, Mt. Olive, Faison, Bowden's, Warsaw, Magnolia, Rose Hill, Teachey's, Duplin Road, Leesburg, South Washington, Burgaw, Ashboro', Rocky Point, Marlboro' and North East.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad—Gaston, Littleton, Macon, Warrington, Ridgeway, Junction, Henderson, Kittrell's Franklin and Wake Forest.

North Carolina Railroad—Morrisville, Durham, Hillsboro, Mebane's, Haw River, Graham's, Company Shops, Gibson's, McLean's, Greensboro, Jamestown, High Point, Thomasville, Lexington, Holtsburg, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord and Harrisburg.

Western North Carolina Railroad—Marion, Barnsville, Asheville, Rutherfordton, Hendersonville, Marshall, and Waynesville.

Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad—Columbia, S. C.

North Eastern Railroad—Charleston, S. C.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad—To Cheraw, S. C.

Arrangements have also been made for carrying through freights at Petersburg and City Point, with the Potomac Steamboat Company to Baltimore, No. 90 Light street Wharf, J. W. Brandt, President; with Clyde's line of steamers to Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde, Agent, 14 N. Delaware street, and with Old Dominion Steamship Company for New York, shipping point Pier 36 North River, foot of Beech street, N. L. McCready, President, office 187 Greenwich street corner of Day.

Through freight marked via Petersburg to or from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and above named places in North and South Carolina, transported as cheap and expeditiously as any other route.

Through bills lading will be given with the rates guaranteed at the depots and shipping points of the Companies comprising this Great through Route.

To insure the safety of freight, direct your consignors to mark all produce and merchandise care of Railroad Agent, Petersburg, who will forward them free of extra charge to their destination, North or South.

R. B. PEGRAM,
General Superintendent.
Sept. 27, 1867, 200-1mo

WYATT'S
OLD STAND
So long known to the Public

IS NOW THE
CHEAPEST DRUG STORE

IN THIS SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is for the first time under the supervision of a firm, whose sole object is, and ever shall be to LIVE AND LET LIVE. Our stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

so carefully selected, was purchased in August 1867. We warrant every article to be

New, Fresh and Pure,

besides we have reduced the price of every article to the lowest living amount, we quote a few as a sample.

Salts, 2 lbs for 25 cts; Nutmegs & Mace, 2 oz. for 25 cts; Peruvian Bark (best) 20 cts. oz. Opium, 90 cts. oz; Morphine, [P & W] \$1.00 dr.; Quinine, [P & W] \$3.00 per oz; Cod Liver Oil, [Nichols], \$1.00 per bottle; Fine Chewing Tobacco, 10 cts. per p'g; Segars from 5 to 15 cts per each; Spts. Turpentine, 75 cts per Gal.; Linseed Oil \$1.70 per gallon. We have a large supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

fresh from the manufactures, which we sell at their retail prices.

Aurora Burning Fluid, Non-Explosive, does not grease or smoke, at 60 cts. per gallon.

Prescriptions carefully compounded (day or night) by Dr. G. B. Poulson. Prices of prescriptions greatly reduced.

Give us a call when you need any thing in our line and be convinced that you can get a better article, for less money than you can any where else, at

G. B. POULSON & CO'S.,

DRUG STORE,
Wyatt's Old Stand, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.
Sept. 25, 1867. 199-1f

PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST

RECEIVED at the Salisbury Book Store, another supply of the Presbyterian Psalmodist.
JAS. H. ENNIS,
Sep. 27-1f Bookseller.

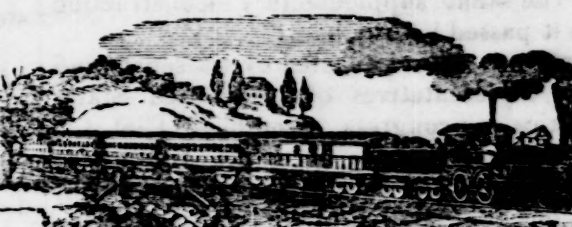
For Sale.

A first class scholarship in the practical, business College and National Telegraphic Institute, Baltimore Md., for sale. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST Class Scholarship in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. For particulars apply at this office.
Jan. 4, 1867. 1f 87

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.



Seaboard Inland Air Line.

Via Portsmouth, Va.

IS THE ONLY DIRECT LINE between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Carolinas. It is express in point of speed and safety of freight, being from 40 to 70 hours in advance of all other lines, and at as low rates.

It offers daily communication with Baltimore. " " daily communication with Philadelphia. Five steamers each week to and from New York. It is the only line having these advantages and to which there is but one handling of freight. Cars are loaded at the wharves in Portsmouth, and are run through to destination. Be careful to direct your consignors to direct only

From Baltimore, by the Norfolk and Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Wharf.

" Philadelphia, by the Annapolis Line, Phil. Wil. & Balt. Depot, or by Clyde Line, 14 South Delaware Avenue.

" New York, by the Old Dominion Steamship Line, Pier 37 North River.

" Boston, by the Norfolk Steamship Line, end of Central Wharf.

All losses, damages, or overcharges, promptly adjusted on application to

JAMES MCGARNICK,

Trace Agent Portsmouth, Va.
Have your freight marked
Via Portsmouth, Va.
And in shipping to Philadelphia, marked
Via Clyde's Line, or via Annapolis.

E. G. GHIO,
Supt. Transportation.
Sept. 2, 1867. 189-2mo.

FRANK L. MORLING,

FLORIST, SEEDSMAN

AND NURSERYMAN,

Store No. 2 N. Eutaw Street,

BALTIMORE.

Nurseries on the Hooktown Road adjoining Druid Hill Park,

Would invite the attention of the citizens of the country to his stock of

Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines,

And all Small Fruits,

Evergreen and Ornamental Shade Trees,

Green House, Hot House & Hardy Plants, Roses and Flowering Shrubs, and all kinds of Vegetable Plant

July 19, 1867. 71-ly

COOKING STOVES.



THE SUBSCRIBERS have now, and will keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of cooking stoves. Those with the extension top, for hot water reservoir, and warm closet are beyond all doubt the best stove in use. The convenience, cheapness, and beauty of these excellent stoves can not be realized except by those who try them. They have other cooking stoves that are equally as good but do not have the conveniences that the extension top has.

HEATING STOVES.

THEY ALSO have a lot of heating Stoves, for parlors and churches of the most approved patterns.

WARE.

THEIR STOCK of pressed ware is large and of the best quality, consisting of wash basins, water dippers, pans, cups &c. &c.; Japanese ware, water coolers, cash boxes; In fact, every variety of tin ware.

STILLS.

STILLS and all kind of copper ware made to order at short notice. House roofing, guttering, and all sorts of repairing done at low rates in the best style.

We deal extensively in the tin and copper business, and can therefore make it to the advantage of wholesale merchants and purchasers generally to give us a trial before buying elsewhere.

Old copper, brass, pewter, and bees-wax taken in exchange for ware or work.

T. E. BROWN & CO.,
Opposite Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 12, 1867. 1w-1f-180

STEVENS HOUSE.

21, 23, 25 AND 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

[Opposite Bowling Green.]

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS House is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests. It is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated; provided with gas and water; the attendance is prompt & respectful; and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season, at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurbished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
Proprietors.

June 24 '67-no130-6mo

\$1,000,000 IN WATCHES!

FOR SALE ON THE POPULAR

ONE PRICE PLAN.

GIVING EVERY PATRON, A

Handsome and Reliable Watch.

For the low Price of Ten Dollars!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,

And not to be Paid for unless perfectly

Satisfactory.

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches, \$250 to \$1,000
100 Magic Cased Gold Watches 200 to 300
100 Ladies Watches, Enameled, 100 to 300
200 Gold Hunting Chrono watches, 250 to 300
200 Gold Hunting English Levers, 200 to 250
200 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches, 150 to 200
200 Gold Hunting Amer's Watches, 100 to 250
500 Silver Hunting Levers, 75 to 150
500 Silver Hunting Duplexes, 75 to 250
500 Gold Hunting Levers, 70 to 75
1,000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches, 50 to 100
2,500 Hunting Silver Watches, 25 to 50
5,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds, 10 to 75
Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing but \$10, while it may be worth \$1,000.

No partiality shown.

We wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent Stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificate upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a Watch worth \$1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than \$10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this

No Lottery, but a straightforward legitimate transaction which may be participated in, even by the most fastidious!

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cts. five for \$1, eleven for \$2, thirty-three and elegant premium for \$5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for \$10, one hundred and most superb watch for \$15. To Agents, or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us!

WRIGHT, BRO., & CO., Importers,
161 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 4, 1867. trw&w6mo.

THE MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS well known HOTEL is now reopened, and its former reputation will be maintained by J. W. HAPFOLDT, & CO
March 25, 1867. 1f

LIFE IN A PILL BOX.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS
From Maggiel's
ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS!

One Pill in a dose.

One Pill in a dose.

One Pill in a dose.

What 100 letters a day say from Patients all over the habitable Globe!

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness."

"No more noxious doses for me in 5 or 10 pills taken at a time.—One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me.—Send another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Bilious Cholera, two of your pills cured me, and I have had no return of the malady."

"Our Doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. You Maggiel's Pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cts. but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve and pills by return mail."

"Good men are assembling now, and shaking hands, as men who begin to see daylight, security, and peace. There is no party, in a political sense, among the soldiers in this army of reform. There is no purpose to go back one step from the platform of the Crittenden resolutions, nor from the policy of the President of the United States. As the war was waged for the Constitution, as interpreted on both sides, North and South, so now the fruits of the war will be maintained, in the final overthrow of slavery and of the useless dogma of secession. But the States must live; the rightful powers of the States must live; the civil law must be paramount in normal times; the legitimate powers of the President must be conceded; class legislation must cease; Congressional oligarchies must go by the board; satrapies must be abolished; the negro must subside into the citizen, subject to all legal and social regulations; the demoralization created by the war and prolonged by the agitators must give place to quiet and legitimate rule. Then we shall go back to the first annual message of President Johnson; then we shall have swung round the circle. All those precious things are coming fast. Let us be firm, active, magnanimous, and patient. So we shall learn wisdom and gain great strength in the glorious days of a regenerated country that are even now upon us. And to the Great Father of all good be the honor and glory, for surely He is ordering all things for the best, and far beyond our deserts. Truly the nation has been in great peril.—N. Y. Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.

A London lady advertised for a house servant, and received in reply upwards of one hundred and eighty letters. We can beat that. We advertised in the *Herald* for a clerk, and in less than twenty-four hours received over two hundred letters.

An Irishman in Cleveland tested a keg of damp powder with a match. Both powder and Irishman went off with a flash.

MARKET REPORTS,

Salisbury, Oct. 18, 1867.

CORRECTED BY BINGHAM & CO. GROCERS.

Bacon, per pound,	15 to 18
Coffee, per pound,	28 to 33
Corn, per bush, of 56 lbs.	1.00 to 1.15
" Meal, bush, 46 "	1.10 to 1.20
Copperas, per pound,	10 to 12
Candles, Tallow,	18 to 20
" Adamantine,	25 to 30
Cotton, per pound,	16 to 20
" Yarn, per bunch,	2.25 to 2.50
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to 15
Feathers, per pound,	40 to 50
Flour, per bbl.	9.00 to 10.00
Fruit, dried apples peeled,	5 to 6
" Peaches,	8 to 10
Leather, upper per pound,	43 to 75
" sole,	40 to 70
Iron, bar, "	8 to 10
" Castings, "	8 to 10
Nails, cut, "	9 to 10
Molasses, sorghum, per gal.	10 to 15
" West India, "	75 to 100
" Syrup, "	1.00 to 1.25
Onions, per bushel,	40 to 50
Pork, per pound,	10 to 15
Potatoes, Irish, per bush,	60 to 75
" Sweet,	50 to 60
Sugar, Brown, per lb.	15 to 20
" Clarified,	20 to 22
" Crushed Pulverized,	22 to 25
Salt, Liverpool, per sack,	3.50 to 3.60

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES				
At the National Bank Raleigh N. C., corrected by reports in the <i>Sentinel</i> .				
Gold	1.25			
Silver	1.32			
Old Coupons	45			
Old Sixes	70			
Bank of N. C.	37			
" Cape Fear	26			
" Charlotte	24			
" Lexington	10			
" Graham	20			
" Roxborough	35			
" Wadesboro'	24			
" Thomasville	35			
" Wilmington	21			
" Commerce	15			
" Fayetteville	10			
" Clarendon	3			
" Yanceyville	7			
Miners and Planters Bank	21			
Farmers Bank, Greensboro'	25			
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	26			
Merchants Bank Newbern	45			

Scale of Depreciation.

ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value from Nov. 1st, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

Months.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January,	\$1.20	\$3.00	\$21.00	\$50.00	
February,	1.30	3.00	21.00	50.00	
March,	1.50	4.00	23.00	60.00	
April,	1.50	5.00	20.00	100.00	
May,	1.50	5.50	19.00		
June,	1.50	6.50	18.00		
July,	1.50	9.00	21.00		
August,	1.50	14.00	23.00		
September,	2.00	14.00	25.00		
October,	2.00	14.00	26.00		
November,	\$1.10	2.50	15.00	30.00	
December,	1.15	2.50	20.00		
Dec. 1 to 10 inclusive,				35.00	
Dec. 10 to 20 inclusive,				42.00	000.00
Dec. 20 to 31 inclusive,				49.00	000.00

Supplementary Reconstruction Bill

Passed by Both Houses of Congress.

Washington, July 14.—The following is the text of the senate supplementary reconstruction bill, as it passed both houses:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel states, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the general of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said acts shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district; under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so called state or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the general aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officers or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That the general of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states,' passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding General of the districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: Provided, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any state or who has held any executive or judicial office in any state whether he has taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any state" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for administration of the general law of the state, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registrations lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. And be it further enacted, That

section 4 of the said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. That all members of said boards of registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so called state or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no district commander or member of the board of registration or any officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

The Bankrupt Law.

The bankrupt law being now (since June 1st) in full operation, a summary of its principal provisions will be of use. The act provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, for the bankruptcy of partnerships and for the nature of and for the supercedure of the bankrupt proceedings by arrangement. Any person may voluntarily obtain the benefit of the act who owes debts exceeding \$300, by applying by petition "to the Judge of the Judicial District in which such person has resided or carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing of such petition, or for the longest period during such six months, setting forth his place of residence, his inability to pay all his debts in full, his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this act; and he must annex to his petition a schedule verified by oath, before the Court, or before a Register in Bankruptcy, or before one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States, containing a full and true statement of all his debts, and as far as possible, to whom due, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and if not known, the fact to be so stated, and the sum due to each creditor; also the nature of each debt, or debt, whether founded on written security, obligation, contract or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration of such indebtedness, in each case, and the place where such indebtedness accrued, and a statement of any existing mortgage, pledge, lien, judgment or collateral, or other security given for the payment of the same; and shall also annex to his petition an accurate inventory, verified in like manner, of all his estate, both real and personal." Notice of the proceedings must be given to all creditors, and the property is to be turned over to an assignee for the benefit of the creditors. There is excepted from the provisions of this act "the necessary household and kitchen furniture and such other articles and other necessities of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference to the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of \$500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States and such other property not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of any court by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in 1864."

Six months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, after publication in the newspapers, a certificate is given the bankrupt discharging him forever from all his debts existing at that time. Any person owing debts may voluntarily be declared a bankrupt who shall "depart from the State, District or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or being absent shall, with such intent, remain absent, or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of legal process in any action for the recovery of a debt or demand provable under this act; or shall conceal or remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken or sequestered on legal process; or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance or transfer of his estate, property, rights or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud or hinder his creditors, or who has been arrested or held in custody under or by virtue of any process of execution, issued out of any court of any State, District or Territory, in which such debtor resides or has property, founded upon a demand in his nature provable against a bankrupt's estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, District or Territory, applicable thereto, for a period of seven days, or has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action, founded on contract for the sum of one hundred dollars and upwards; or who, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payment, gift, grant, sale, conveyance or transfer of money or other property, estate, rights or credits, or give any warrant to confess judgment; or procure or suffer his property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors or to any person or persons who are or may be liable for him as indorsers, bail sureties or otherwise, or with the intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat or delay the operation of this act; or who, being a bankrupt, merchant or trader, has failed to pay his debts as they become due, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, within a period of fourteen days." The duties of registers in bankruptcy are: "To make adjudication of bankruptcy, to receive the surrender of any bankrupt, to administer oaths in all proceedings before him, to hold and preside at meetings of creditors, to take proof of debts, to make all computations of dividends and all orders of distribution, and to furnish the assignee with a certified copy of such orders, and of the schedules of creditors and assets filed in each case, to audit and pass accounts of assignees, to grant protection, to pass the last examination of any bankrupt in cases whenever the assignee or a creditor does not oppose, and to sit in chambers and dispatch there such part of the administrative business of the court and such uncontested matters as shall be defined in general rules and orders, or as the district judge shall in any particular manner direct; and he shall also make short memoranda of his proceedings in each case in which he shall act, in a docket to be kept by him for that purpose."

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF HUNTSVILLE ALABAMA,
TREATS with perfect success, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURES, CRYPTORCHIDISM, POLYPIPS, TUMORS, SWELLS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, CARBUNCLES, SYPHILIS, Venereal diseases, Dropsical affections, DYSPENSIA, DYSMENSTRY, &c.
Special attention given to diseases of females, Obstructions of the UTERUS, polypus of the UTERUS prolapsus of the UTERUS, &c.
He removed a polypus from the UTERUS, as large as an infant's head, and his patient was perfectly well in 15 days.
Dr. C. has determined to locate permanently in Huntsville Alabama, his native town where he may be consulted. He has never lost a patient, nor had an accident to happen.
All letters must contain a 2 cent stamp.
September 14th, 1866.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT



EVERY YOUNG MAN
Desirous to obtain a thorough
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION,
Should attend the old established
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EVERY YOUNG MAN should write immediately for our large illustrated College Journal, containing terms of tuition and full particulars, which will be sent by return mail free of charge, with samples of Voney Commercial and Business Papers and Beautiful Specimens of Spencerian Penmanship.

Address
E. K. LOSIER, Principal,
Baltimore, Md.
July 22, 1867. 172-ly

SWEET BREATH FOR ALL!

DR. FONTAINE'S
BALM OF MYRRH!

Is a sure remedy for the cure of bad breath, no matter from what source the disease may arise. What young lady or gent will not make an effort to remove this disagreeable evil when it can be done for ONE DOLLAR, sent to your address post paid by mail, and a speedy cure guaranteed, or money refunded. All orders must be addressed to H. D. R. R. Albany, N. Y., sole Agent for the United States.

May 24, 1867. 147-ly

FALSE WHISKER AND MOUSTACHE.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF FALSE MOUSTACHE AND WHISKERS, of French manufacture, so perfect they cannot be detected from the genuine, will be sent post-paid by mail to any address. Great attention is paid in the manufacture of these whiskers by one of the best artists in Paris, M. L. FOURCIE, who is the best manufacturer in Europe. Moustaches, \$1.00; Side whiskers, \$3.00; Full beard five dollars. Address
H. DORR,
Albany, N. Y. Sole Agent for the U. S.
May 24, 1867. 147-ly

GREAT WATCH SALE.

2000 WATCHES, Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, Hunting Cases, Sterling Silver, Beautifully Engraved and in every respect first class. To be sold at six dollars each, being less than three-fourths the cost of manufacturing. These watches are retailed by Jewellers at from 15 to 18 dollars, the actual cost to the manufacturer being 9 dollars each. This stock of watches was purchased at a Bankrupt sale in London, and are now offered at such extremely low figures, that all may possess a correct Time keeper at a merely nominal sum. Every watch warranted for two years. Parties ordering them sent by mail must enclose 36 cents extra to prepay postage. Money enclosed in a well sealed letter may be sent at my risk. Address all orders to
MARTIN CONNOR,
Albany, N. Y.
May 24, 1867. 147-ly

ONE DOLLAR A PIECE!

A GOOD GOLD PEN AND EBONY HOLDER
For One Dollar.
Manufactured by the American Gold Pen Company. These pens are now being used extensively throughout the Eastern States, and are warranted in each and every case. Parties purchasing who are not satisfied can return them and receive their money back. All orders must be accompanied with the cash as we send no goods C. O. D.
Address all orders to
E. M. CONNOR,
Agent American Gold Pen Company, Troy, N. Y.
May 24, 1867. 147-ly

PHOTOGRAPH'S For the Million!!

I will send, post paid, 50 Photographs of the most celebrated Actors for 50 cents; 50 Actors for 50 cents; 50 Union Generals for 50 cents; 50 Rebel Generals for 50 cents; 50 Statesmen for 50 cents; 50 beautiful young ladies for 50 cents; 50 fine looking young gentlemen for 50 cents; 6 large Photographs of French Dancing girls, in costume, beautifully colored, exactly as they appear, for 50 cents; or for 50 cents 6 of the most beautiful Ladies of the Parisian Ballet Troupe, as they appear in the play of the Black Crook, at Niblo's Garden, New York.
Send all orders to P. O. Box 177, Troy, N. Y.

FUN FOR ALL!

Full instructions by which any person, male or female, can master the great art of Ventriloquism by a few hours practice, making a world of fun, and after becoming experts themselves, can teach others, thereby making it a source of income. Full instructions sent by mail for 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Address P. O. Drawer 21, Troy, N. Y.
May 24, 1867. 147-ly

NORTH CAROLINA

Petroleum
AND

Mining Company.

—00—
OFFICE:

Banking House of Brenizer, Kellogg & Co., Greensboro' N. C.

—00—
OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

—00—
DIRECTORS:

PETER ADAMS, C. F. MENDENHALL,
E. F. JONES, A. G. BRENNER,
H. G. KELLOGG, I. H. ROUTSAHN,
D. E. HITCHISON, FRANK P. CAVANA,
JAMES P. JONES, MARCUS WITTY.

President:
PETER ADAMS.

Vice-President:
EZEKIAL P. JONES.

Counsel:
JOHN A. GILMER.

Superintendent:
FRANK P. CAVANA.

Secretary and Treasurer:
HENRY G. KELLOGG.

Capital Stock.....\$500,000.00
Par Value of Shares Each.....500
Number of Shares.....100,000
Fifty thousand Shares reserved by Company for a working Capital. No Shares to be Amended!

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has secured over fourteen thousand acres of mineral lands, situated in the counties of Chatham, Moore, Rockingham and Stokes, on the waters of Deep and Dan rivers, in North Carolina, which abound in plentiful deposits of bituminous coal, copper, iron, salt, and, there is every reason to believe from general and surface indications petroleum or mineral oil.

The services of two practical and efficient men experienced in boring for oil, and stimulated by a long course of success in Venango county, Pennsylvania, were secured by the company several months since, and they are now on the lands, with the requisite force, tools, steam engine, tubing and machinery, boring a well with very flattering prospects of success. The organization of this company, effected some time since has now been perfected in legal form, by act of incorporation, with a capital of \$500,000 divided into one hundred thousand shares of 5 dollars each fifty thousand dollars. Shares of which, or any amount of stock equivalent, par value, to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have been reserved and set aside for a working capital.

It is well known that a superior article of bituminous coal is now being mined in the Deep river coal region, where a portion of the lands are situated, and this company owns property known to be equal if not superior to any on which shafts have been sunk. Copper, iron, and salt also abound, and the attention of capitalists has already been directed to this section on account of its value for the above minerals.

In order to have sufficient means to develop this valuable property in such a manner as to insure success, the Directors have authorized ten thousand shares of the capital stock to be sold to raise a working capital, and subscriptions for that number or any part thereof will be received.

An opportunity uncommonly favorable for investment is thus afforded, one advantage being that all who choose to buy stock under this offer will obtain it upon far more reasonable terms than can be looked for in a short time, after the immense value and mineral resources of these lands become known to the public.

As there are most favorable reasons for believing that petroleum will be found at no great depth, and in profitable quantities, it would be advisable for all who propose investing to do so at once, and embark in an enterprise, which, after the example of the immense profits realized in those of a similar character in other States, gives reasonable assurance of the most lucrative results.

In other States nearly all companies of a similar character have based their operations upon small tracts of land, in many instances even an small area as one acre has been deemed sufficient, but "The North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company" has secured no less than fourteen thousand acres (most of which abound in bituminous coal of rich quality) acquired at no little expense and selected with great care and skill from the choicest mineral lands of the State.

Presently it has been the case in less favorable oil localities that shares have advanced in a few days from \$2 or \$5 to 15, 20 and even fifty dollars, and persons of slight means who made small investments, realized fortunes.

Actual boring has now commenced and a considerable depth has already been reached. So far, the prospects of success are fair, and scientific men seem to entertain no doubt as to the probability of finding oil. Nevertheless, should the Company ultimately fail in getting oil, of which no fears are entertained, they are still safe in having secured valuable tracts of Coal, Copper and Salt lands.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, in Greensboro' N. C., or to Dr. E. Rye Hitchison, Salisbury, N. C.; where certificates of stock can be bought, and pamphlets obtained giving history of discovery of oil and other interesting information.

PETER ADAMS,
President.
October 17, 1866.

THE LAND WE LOVE.

A MONTHLY
Devoted to Literature, Agriculture and General Intelligence, and comprising Reports of Battles, Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, never before published.

BY GEN. D. H. HILL, LATE OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.
PROPRIETORS: J. P. ERWIN & D. H. HILL.

TERMS: We propose to publish at Charlotte, N. C., a Magazine, containing from sixty to eighty of the size of those of *Blackwood's Magazine*, for THREE DOLLARS a year, in advance, or FIVE DOLLARS, if not paid till the end of the year; and to begin the issue on 1st May, provided that the subscription list will justify the undertaking. The cash subscribers not to pay till after the receipt of the first number.